



THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

THE IRISH MAIDEN'S SONG.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though lofty Scotia's mountains,
Where savage grandeur reigns;
Though bright be England's fountains,
And fertile be her plains;
When mid their charms I wander,
Of thee I think the while,
And seem of thee the fonder,
My own green isle!

While many who have left thee,
Seem to forget thy name,
Distance hath not bereft me
Of its endearing claim;
Afar from thee sojourning,
Whether I ring on anile,
I call the still, 'Ma vourneen'—
My own green isle!

Fair as the glittering waters
The emerald banks that lave,
To me thy graceful daughters,
Thy generous sons as brave,
Oh there are hearts within thee
Which know not shame or guile,
And such proud homage with thee—
My own green isle!

For their dear sakes I love thee,
Ma vourneen, though unseen;
Bright be the sky above thee,
Thy shamrock ever green;
May evil ne'er distress thee,
Nor darken nor distress thee—
But heaven for ever bless thee—
My own green isle!

Infamous Villany and Terrible Retribution.

The annexed revolting and horrible story—'an over true tale' comes to us from the 'Upton (Eng.) Journal.' So circumstantially is the whole account related, that we think there can be no doubt of its truth; yet it is terribly strange—stranger than fiction. It is not often that we publish statements so full of harrowing interest; but the singularity of the events at their denouement imparts to them a sacrificial solemnity, like that which hung about the corpse of a Joan of Arc, or a Charlotte Corday. Whatever may be thought of the maddened heroism of the desperate wife and mother by whose dread hands the sanguinary catastrophe was consummated, language cannot sufficiently execrate the immeasurable wickedness by which it was excited.

In the Spring of 1833, two young ladies, sisters, named Louisa and Ellen Price, of Llangenoch Park, were placed by their widowed mother at the boarding-school of the celebrated Mrs. Sherwood, between Powick and Worcester, three miles from the latter place. Louisa was then about 16, and Ellen 14 years of age. It appears that Mrs. S. was in the habit of assembling her pupils and friends of both sexes every other week for the purpose of performing concerts of sacred music. To these parties there came, among others, two young merchants from Worcester, named Harris and Benson.

We pass over the occurrences of three years, during which time these two young creatures, naturally interesting, and gifted with superior abilities, were singled out by Harris and Benson for their marked and undivided attentions; these becoming obvious, were communicated by Mrs. S. to the mother, between whom and the young men an explanation took place, and they were ultimately received at her house as the future husbands of her daughters. A brother of Mrs. Price's dying in 1835, left them, it seems, a sum of money, on condition of their not marrying until they attained, respectively, the age of twenty-five; and as the mother refused her sanction to the marriage of her daughters until the arrival of that time, the circumstance was made a pretext by their professed lovers to induce them to consent to an elopement, and private marriage; and in an evil hour, these two innocent girls, with all the fond affection of young and confiding hearts, embarked their future worldly hopes, and happiness in one frail bark—the honor of their admirers—and eloped with them before daybreak from Mrs. Sherwood's house. They proceeded to a neighbouring church (Hallow.) a few miles off, the keys of which they had obtained by bribing the sexton, who asserts that he was totally ignorant of their intentions. Here a mock ceremony of marriage was performed by an accomplice who was dressed in the habiliments of a clergyman. They resided for some months after this in a cottage *ornée* in the suburbs of Wor-

cester; and here in April, 1837, Louisa, the eldest, gave birth to a daughter, the child of Mr. Benson, to whom she thought herself married. In June of the same year, Harris proceeded to Lisbon on business connected with the firm, where as it subsequently turned out, he married a daughter of Mr. Kent, a wine merchant of the firm of Kent and Brothers. He returned to England in February 1838, bringing his real wife with him, and purchased a house in Kempsey, on the banks of the Severn. Soon after Harris's return, Benson left Louisa, then the mother of two children with whom and her sister he had been constantly living up to that time, and took up his residence in Harris's house, from whence he sent the unfortunate victims a letter, stating the facts in relation to the villany practised upon them, and offering in the name of himself and partner, to make a settlement upon them by way of reparation. Words would fail describing the shock produced by the communication of this totally unexpected blow, which robbed them of all that rendered life in their estimation, worth preserving.

Ellen died a fortnight after in the lunatic asylum, near Droitwich, in the arms of her sister, whose mind, it seems, was sustained by her determination to execute a fearful vengeance on the guilty causers of their bitter sufferings, which she faithfully performed.

Learning that her pretended husband was to be married on the 19th of March, and that he was to return from Worcester to Kempsey on the preceding evening in a gig with Harris, to the latter, she planned and put into operation the frightful mode of retribution.

After strangling her two infants, and leaving a letter on the table, stating that she would not let them live to hear of their mother's disgrace, she dressed in man's clothes, armed herself with a brace of pistols, and knowing the probable time of their approach, took her station in a small shrubbery midway up a steep ascent, where the road overhangs the river. On the approach of the gig, it appears she discharged both pistols one of which took effect in the brain of Mr. Benson, who was driving, & who fell dead from his seat; the horse taking fright, started off, and before Mr. Harris could seize the reins to arrest him, plunged over the cliff into the river, where both horse and rider were drowned. The poor girl was found quite dead, weltering in her blood (having stabbed herself) across the lifeless body of Benson. The horse and gig floated on to Gloucester bridge where they were taken out of the water. Harris's body was picked up near Tewksbury; his young widow, we regret to say, is likely soon to become a mother. Mrs. Price fortunately died within a month after the elopement. Thus the earthly hopes of five families have been blasted prematurely, & two innocent and lovely women, who, under bright auspices, might have been the ornament and delight of society, gone down to the gale in sorrow.

Dramatic Scene in Real Life.

A very amusing scene in real life, in reference to one of the most popular actors in New York, was lately related to us, which is too good to be lost. The gentleman who is the subject of the sketch has for many years occupied an important situation in the Park Theatre, and lately took leave of the stage, and freed himself from what Gall calls the 'warts, scars & fleckles,' of an actor's life, by committing matrimony. The lady who inspired the tender emotions in his breast is represented as young and handsome, and moreover as enjoying a good fortune. The gentleman no sooner saw her than he loved her—and the lady beheld him a 'husband at sight,' and exhibited by that silent language of the heart, 'Love for love.' He had been so severely pierced by Cupid's dart, that he soon discovered that his only remedy for 'a cure for the heart-ache,' would be by 'popping the question!' He did so, and received for answer, 'yes,' which was followed by lovers' vows, and finally by 'clandestine marriage,' that is, so far as to keep the father of the lady 'all in the dark,' as it was reasonably supposed that he would be opposed to his daughter's committing matrimony with an actor.

The marriage knot was tied, & the 'love chase' being finished, the bride and bridegroom, were retiring to 'comfortable lodgings,' when they experienced a 'disagreeable surprise' by a loud knock at the door. It was thrown open and a servant entered. 'What do you want?' cried the astonished bridegroom.

'Sir, a gentleman is waiting below to see you,' replied the servant.

'Tell him I am just retiring and cannot see him!'

The servant went below and communicated the answer to the unwelcome visitor.

'But I must see him!' said the stranger, 'go up and tell your master I must see him!'

The servant went again up stairs and returned the answer.

'Go down again,' said the bridegroom, 'and ask him if he comes as a friend or a foe.'

The servant tripped down stairs and made the desired enquiry.

'A friend!' was the answer.

This was made known to the bridegroom; he dressed himself and went below, and to his consternation discovered in his unseasonable visitor, no other than the father of his bride.

'Your name is —?' asked the visitor?

'It is,' replied the bridegroom.

'You've married my daughter?'

'I have.'

'Do you love her?'

'I do.'

'And she loves you of course, or you would not have married her?'

'She does.'

'What is your business?'

'I'm an actor.'

'Where do you act?'

'At the Park Theatre.'

'How much do you get for playing?'

'Twenty-five dollars a week.'

'I'll give you a thousand dollars to play at home! Come, here's a carriage at the door, and I'll furnish lodgings at my house—get your wife and go home with me.'

This was an agreeable surprise to the bridegroom, who remained for some time astonished, and was at loss to know what to say or do. The tide in the affairs of men seemed to be fast rising upon him... on one side was exhibited to his mind the paternal roof of his bride with open doors to receive him, and fortune at his control; if he would give up all the 'pride, pomp and circumstance' of his calling. On the other side was the Park Theatre, and his engagement to be forfeited only at \$1000 damages. He revolved the subject a moment in his mind,

'To be or not to be, is the question—Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The stings & arrows of outrageous fortune, Or to take arms against a sea of trouble And by opposing end them.'

The thought was but of short duration. He did not say with Mercurio, 'a plague on both of your houses,' but only a plague on one of them, and that one was the Park house.

The bridegroom acceded to the request of his father-in-law, and with the bride, accompanied him home.

The next day the father-in-law of the actor called on the manager of the Park Theatre, and the following dialogue ensued.

'Does Mr. — act here?'

'He does,' says the manager.

'What is his salary?'

'Twenty-five dollars a week.'

'Well, sir, he has married my daughter, & I'll give him a thousand to play at home. What is the damage if he breaks his engagement with you?'

'One thousand dollars.'

'Here's the money,' said the father, tendering to the manager a check to that amount.

'I shan't take the money, I wish to see Mr. —.'

'You had better take the money, for he's done playing.'

'No, I wish to see Mr. —.'

The father left the manager, and soon after Mr. — came to the theatre and went on to the stage.

'Mr. —, I congratulate you,' said the manager, 'here are the articles of your engagement... they are yours.'

The bridegroom returned to his dwelling to play 'at home,' according to the wishes of his father-in-law, and the first performance was the 'honey moon,' with the favorite piece of 'alls well that ends well,' and 'the happiest days of my life.'... *Boston Herald.*

Extraordinary Intrapidity of a Lady of Rank.

An instance of peculiar coolness & courage, decision, and of which the circumstances are highly characteristic of the military spirit of the nation, has lately appeared in several of the French journals. The principal actor in the affair is Madame la Barrone de G—, whose conduct & bearing on the occasion, it will be allowed, justly entitle her to the appellation of a genuine daughter of Imperial France. It appears that a weak state of health had rendered a change of residence necessary to this lady and a house in the environs of the capital—No. 3, in the Rue de Piepus, near the Barrier du Trone next door to that in which Madame Beauharnois, afterward the Empress Josephine, formerly resided—was made choice of for that purpose. The insecurity of the houses in the outskirts of the French Metropolis is too proverbial not to have excited doubts in the

mind of La Barrone de G—, and she accordingly provided herself with the means of defence in case of attack, viz: a brace of loaded pistols, which were placed in a drawer near the bed side. Several months elapsed and no circumstance occurred to molest the quiet and security of the lady's retreat. A *femme de chambre* and another female occupied the lower part of the house, their mistress residing on the first floor. At length, one particular dark and rainy night La Barrone was awoke by a noise proceeding from the garden beneath the window, and, opening the lattice with as little noise as possible, she distinctly saw three men endeavoring to force open a door which communicated with the lower part of the house; without giving the least alarm, or calling up her servants, she armed herself with her pistols, and immediately fired in the direction of the assailants; the report of the pistols put the parties to flight, and they made a hasty retreat over the garden wall, taking the direction of the Rue de Piepus, while the lady considering all danger over, at least for that night, resumed her pillow & calmly slept till morning.

Notwithstanding the alarming nature of this attack, and obvious insecurity of the residence she had made choice of, La Barrone de G—, feeling no desire to become an object of public attention, made no declaration to the police, and consequently this trait of energy and decision, for the time, remained a secret: eight and forty hours, however, had scarcely elapsed, when she was again awoke by a similar noise in the garden, and again distinctly recognised three men, apparently the same, attempting to force their way into the house in a direction different from that which they had been previously driven. La Barrone had immediate recourse to her pistols, which she fortunately kept charged, and taking a more assured and deliberate aim than on the former occasion, one of the men fell, and the others precipitately made off; they returned, however, in a few minutes, & carried away their wounded companion. On the following morning, abundant traces of blood were visible in the garden and on the wall over which the fugitives had made their escape. Still, the Barrone, notwithstanding the advice of her friends, made no declaration to the authorities, but, as a measure of prudence, she placed a guard over the premises, an old soldier of the imperial army, at present the guard of the Palace Royale, of whose courage and fidelity she entertained no doubt. This measure sufficed to ensure tranquillity during a space of six weeks, when the Barrone, considering further precaution unnecessary, discharged her watchman. After a lapse of a few days the repose of the lady was again interrupted, about the same hour of the night, as on the previous occasions, and she perceived several men in the garden; one also was on the wall, apparently for the purpose of keeping watch. The Barrone de G—, seized her pistols, discharged them both at the same instant, and her fire was immediately returned by a pistol from the assailants, the ball of which passing over her head, entered the ceiling of her chamber. Two persons who happened to be in the house hastened into the garden in pursuit of the daring outrageous villains, but they had contrived to get clear off. On the following day, Madame de G— made a declaration of the whole of the facts at the *prefecture de police*, and effectual steps have been taken for her future security. It is hoped that the wounded man, who probably will be compelled to apply for medical aid, will lead to the discovery of this audacious and determined gang.

INTOLERANCE.—Dr. Franklin being in company where intolerance was the subject discussed, the Doctor to illustrate some remarks which had been made in favor of toleration, took up a Bible, and opening at Genesis, read the following parable, to the surprise of the hearers, who wondered that such a passage had escaped their notice: 'And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of the tent about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bent down with age was coming down from the wilderness, leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, 'Come in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry the night. And the old man said, 'Nay, for I will abide under this tree.' But Abraham pressed him gently, so he turned and went into the tent. And when Abraham saw that he blessed not God, he said unto him: 'Wherefore dost thou not worship the most High God, Creator of Heaven and Earth? And the man answered and said, 'I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name, for I have made a God unto myself, that dwell in my house and provideth me with all things.' And Abraham's wrath was kindled against the man, and he arose

and drove him forth into the wilderness with blows. And God said, 'Have I not borne with him these three hundred and eight years, and nourished him and clothed him, notwithstanding he rebelled against me, couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?'

BEAUTY AND DEATH.—The National Intelligence publishes this striking extract from the letter of a young man who continued to reside in New Orleans during the late fever there.

'It would astonish you to witness the beauties of this climate during the season of the epidemic. Nature is the same in every ramification... as fascinating in the pestilential air as in the poisonous reptile. In New Orleans the heavens are glorious; the atmosphere delicious. The breeze from the north is full of invigorating freshness, though laden with deadly miasms; the sun shines with gentle effulgence, and when he sinks down to rest like the dying dolphin, he gladdens the vision by the brilliancy of his tints. The transparent orange mingling with the deep azure, forms a hue more delicate than that of the emerald; while the purple, the vermilion, and the amber glow along the sky, radiant with his retiring beams. *All is beauty; all is death.*

THE FUTURE LIFE.—Were there a country on earth, uniting all that is beautiful in nature, all that is great in virtue, genius, and the liberal arts, and numbering among its citizens, the most illustrious patriots, poets, philosophers and philanthropists of our age, how eagerly should we cross the ocean to visit it! And how immeasurably greater is the attraction of Heaven! There live the elder brethren of the Creation, the sons of the morning who sang for joy at the creation of our race; there the great and good of all ages and climes; the friends, benefactors, deliverers, ornaments of their race; the patriarch, prophet, and martyr; the true heroes of public and still more of private life; the father, mother, wife, husband, child who unrecorded by men, have walked before God in the beauty of love and self sacrificing virtue. There are all who have built up in our hearts the power of goodness and truth, the writers, from whose pages we have received the inspiration of pure and lofty sentiments, the friends whose countenances have shed light through our dwellings, and peace and strength through our hearts. There they are gathered together, safe from every storm, triumphant over evil; and they say to us, 'Come and join us in our everlasting blessedness; Come and bear part in our song of praise; Share our adoration, friendship, progress and works of love. They say to us Cherish now in your earthly life that spirit and virtue of Christ, which is the beginning and dawn of Heaven, and we shall soon welcome you, with more than human friendship, to our own immortality. Shall that voice speak to us in vain? Shall our worldliness and unforsaken sins, separate us, by a gulf which cannot be passed from the society of Heaven?'—[Dr. Channing of Boston.]

A private of the Coldstream Guards, named John Moore, committed suicide on Saturday last, under very afflicting circumstances. It appears that the wife of Moore, in consequence of some misconduct on her part, was not permitted to remain in inmate of the barracks, and was compelled to seek lodgings elsewhere. This circumstance appeared deeply to affect the unfortunate man; and in the course of Saturday afternoon he retired to his apartment in one of the barrack rooms, where he loaded his musket, and having attached a cord to the trigger, he pulled it with his foot, and shot himself through the head. He expired almost instantaneously, his brains having been literally scattered about the room. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of 'Temporary insanity' returned. The deceased had been thirteen years in the regiment, bore an excellent character, and was very generally esteemed amongst his comrades. His funeral took place on Monday last....[Transcript.]

He that can give little assistance himself may yet perform the duty of charity by inflaming the ardour of others, and recommending the petitions which he cannot grant to those who have more to bestow.—Dr. Johnson.

A MIGHTY ENGINE.—*Absence of mind.*—A backwoods paper says, 'We saw the fire to announce that a press has broken out; and likely to do great damage.'

'I'm afraid you spend your evenings in bad company, said a wag to a confirmed hypocrite. Impossible, exclaimed the other: I spend my evenings alone. Ay, returned the merry Andrew, that proves the correctness of my assertion.'

The Vicksburg Duel.—We copy the following account of the recent duel at Vicksburg, from the Southern Marksman, the editor of which received it from a gentleman on the ground.

They were to have fought at 11 o'clock A. M. and many started across the river as early as day break, thinking that the time reported was to evade the multitude that would be assembled, and that the fight would take place at sunrise, and boats were continually crossing from that time until the parties met on the ground for combat. There were as many as thirty-five skiffs and yaws crossing and recrossing at one time, until a quarter past 12 o'clock, M. at which time there were assembled from six to seven hundred persons to witness the scene. Menifee and his party were on the ground before 1 o'clock. McClung and his party arrived about 12. Both parties appeared to be very collected, and in fact in very high spirits. The prevailing opinion was, that McClung would be killed, as he had practised but a few days with a rifle; whereas Menifee is considered a proficient in the use of that weapon. McClung took his station two or three minutes previous to the arrival of Menifee on the ground laid out. On perceiving his opponent (Menifee) dressed in a light summer coat buttoned close, he threw off his green blanket coat, and taking a bowie knife and pistol from his belt, deposited them on the ground, and went through the preliminaries of the duel in his shirt sleeves, when his coat was replaced by his second. At the signal both fired. Menifee's party having won the word, McClung fired first; Menifee in a second afterwards; McClung's ball passing over Menifee's head, and Menifee's ball passing within an inch of McClung's body, in the range of the abdomen, as was discovered by examination, as Menifee's ball lodged in the fence in the rear of McClung, and was directly in range of the line where he stood. McClung appeared to be much vexed after the first fire and threw his gun from him, exclaiming that he had fired in the air, as it went off before he had taken aim; but for myself, I thought he had bro't the gun to a dead level, and Menifee and some of his party heard the ball as it whizzed by them, and it passed, as they supposed, within two or three inches of Menifee's head. After this both parties retired to their respective cabins, and were on the ground in fifteen minutes after, all prepared; the word given McClung fired and Menifee fell, and for one minute all supposed him dead; the wound being directly above the right eye, was supposed by many to have passed through the head; but it was quite different, as it was only a scale of the ball. Having struck the extra guard that protects the tube of Menifee's rifle, broke it off, knocked off the cap and broke the hollow part of the hammer that presses on the tube, thereby glancing & striking as above stated, the ball being split. It was the opinion of many, that had not the ball struck the guard it would have passed over Menifee's shoulder, and would not have injured him.

Nevertheless, Mr. Menifee has since died of the wound.—[Com. Adv.]

Outrageous conduct.—Capt. Barrett, of steamer Southern, informed us yesterday of the following disgraceful transaction. As the boat was on her way to New Orleans about a week since, some of the passengers got on a bacchanalian 'spree,' just as supper was ready. The number of passengers on board at the time was about seventy-five, twenty-five of whom were females. On hearing the disturbance, Capt. B. went down on the freight deck and saw a man by the name of John S. Towles, and three young men by the name of Carey in an altercation; he immediately stepped up and politely requested them to pay some respect to their fellow passengers, and hoped they would endeavor to act peaceably on board of the boat, and in case they did not, he would land the boat and put them out. Mr. Towles then drew a large bowie knife, 24 inches long, on the Captain, which the latter succeeded in getting from him; immediately afterwards one of the passengers, named Carey, drew two pistols on the captain; the latter asked the former what he intended to do with them, when the mate cried out to the captain, 'he will shoot you.' Captain B. succeeded in wresting one of the pistols from Carey, with the butt of which he struck him, and Carey fell overboard, but was afterwards dragged on board the steamer by a deck hand. The boat was then on the eve of landing for the purpose of taking in wood near 'Dead Man's Bend.' After landing, an altercation took place on shore between some of the passengers, but was shortly quelled, and the assailants promised a number of their friends that no further disturbance should take place. The steamer, in consequence of the fog, remained at that point until she was able to proceed; during which time the 'obstrepulous' passengers chartered a skiff to take them to Fort Adams.

On return of the Southerner up the river, on Tuesday, she landed at Fort Adams to put out some freight, persons were seen armed, who had been lying undiscovered in a gully—among the number were the three Careys and Towles—the steamer was fired into by a man ashore who wore whiskers and had red hair. One of the Careys had a yager in his hand at the time, and repeatedly threatened the life of captain Barrett—another of the crowd pulled out two pistols and a negro was seen coming

to the party with two guns in his hands. At the time the gun was discharged at Capt. Barrett there were about a dozen passengers on the hurricane deck standing near him, fortunately however, the ball missed them all, and was seen to fall into the river about one hundred yards off.

Mackenzie's Gazette.—Surely this is a free country—a very free country; and the press is free almost to licentiousness; and tolerance of speech and opinion, and even of misrepresentation and abuse...shall we add, of slander and falsehood—prevails here as it does nowhere else on the face of the earth. If any one doubts this, let him read the following paragraph from Mackenzie's Gazette of last Saturday:

'Surely the whigs of New York and of Ogdensburg are a different race! The former, as I have seen them, seem to regard this great city not as an American republican post, but an English Tory outpost—not a christian city, but a worse than heathen one. Wallowing in wealth, its merchants, bankers, ship-owners and clergy, the agents of English power, the creatures of English capital, possess no one feeling in common with their noble country. There are the New Yorkers of the war of '76, and their city is the head-quarters of the tyrants of America even to this hour. I do not speak of the poorer classes—many of them are true hearted—but of the unfeeling men and women who wallow in luxury while their fellow-creatures in Canada are starving to death. I do say, that if they leave this earth without punishment for their inhumanity, we may begin to doubt the guardian power of a Creator.'

'Would any man dream that this gross libel upon our citizens was penned by a foreigner, of scarcely a year's residence among us, and who owes the safety of his own dear neck to the people whom he calumniate?'—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

A Forceful Admission.—The Lewiston Telegraph has again fallen into new hands, being the third time within a year or two. It is now edited by Mr. Hart, recently of Belleville, Upper Canada, where he published a radical paper called the Plain Speaker. For some offence to the loyalists of Belleville Mr. Hart was mobbed, his press and type destroyed, and himself induced to take refuge in the United States. The admission to which we would call attention is found in a letter addressed by him to the late editor of the Telegraph, soon after his arrival in the States. He says, among other things:

'In the mean time I would treat of every person connected with the patriot cause to be extremely cautious in their acts; for it is a melancholy fact that every attempt which has been made by the friends of freedom on this side to invade Canada, has but sunk the patriots of Canada deeper in the slough of despotism from which they can never be extracted but by their own exertions.'

'Whether there is or is not despotism in Canada to be complained of, we do not undertake to say; but we hope that Mr. Hart's remonstrance will be heedfully regarded by all this side of the boundary line, if there are yet any such, who entertain the idea of making hostile movements upon Canada. What has heretofore been done, he says, has only wrought mischief to the very cause which the actors intended to support...The lesson then is, let the Canadians alone; if they have no grievances, your interference is unnecessary...if they have any, your interference only makes them worse. Either way, they want no invasions from our side.'—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

From the Madisonian.

The following letter is from a highly intelligent gentleman from the interior of N. York to a member of congress. The subject is well worthy of the attention both of Congress and the whole country:—

January, 1839.

Dear Sir,—So strongly am I impressed with the importance of the Oregon Territory to the United States, and of the necessity of its early occupation, that I cannot refrain from imparting to you more fully my ideas in regard to it.

Look at its position...with a river that, at a trifling expense may be made navigable for steamboats 1000 miles, passing thro' a fertile country, better adapted to grazing, to an unlimited extent, than any other portion of our country—and with arable lands of the first quality—and in a quantity sufficient for the support of a population of two millions. Its minerals are unknown, but doubtless abundant & valuable. Look at its fur trade, its salmon and cod fisheries, (for the finest of cod are at the mouth of the Columbia.)

Figure to yourself, a large city near the mouth of the Columbia, with a railway across the mountains and a canal around the falls and rapids, with extensive Navy Yards, a large commercial marine, carrying on an immense foreign trade with China and India, and 'the Isles of the Ocean,' and the whole Western coast of America; and an inland trade with the great Valley of the Mississippi, and with the Eastern States, generally to an amount at this day, not even imagined, and you will realize Oregon as it will be fifty years hence under a wise and enlightened policy.

I say nothing of the cities that will spring up at the falls of the Columbia, the Willamette, at the junction of the railroad and water communication, &c. This will give you an idea of the importance of Oregon to this nation, in a commercial point of view.

And here I would remark, that on looking at the map, you will find that the Hudson Bay company have not taken possession of any place south of the Columbia, and actually surrendered Fort Astoria to us, thereby admitting our title, or rather Great Britain has done so. Of course then, they cannot complain if we take immediate possession of the territory south of the Columbia. But, although important in a commercial point of view, Oregon is still more so to us in a military point of view. Our Western neighbours are an Indian population, who can bring into the field 100,000 warriors; and we have concentrated them, thus giving them a power they did not before possess. Suppose Oregon to be in possession of the English, and the United States involved in a war with England and Mexico at the same time—an event far from improbable—what would be the state of our Western country?—Would St. Louis be safe? Would New Orleans be safe? But we have promised protection to our Indians, whom we have driven from their homes, and placed west of the Mississippi. To the South-west there are large tribes of warlike Indians...to the West in the mountains, the Blackfoot Indians—ferocious and warlike—who can bring into the field 15 or 20,000 warriors. Most of the tribes of the Oregon, although now peaceable, are brave men and expert warriors, they can raise an army of 20,000 men, and as great a force can be brought from the Northwest. Suppose these directed by English officers, and add to these the whole available force of Canada, with an invading army from England backed by her fleet, and then ask yourself, whether we shall not find work enough for a rude, untrained, undisciplined militia with a handful of regular troops.

It is worse than idle, to attempt to control our Indian population, so long as they can retreat to the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains; and so long as they can look for countenance and support from the western Indians and the Hudson Bay company...and the only effectual way of protecting our western frontier, and of controlling the whole Indian population, is the entire possession of the Oregon Territory, with a chain of military posts from the mouth of the Missouri to that of the Columbia and all other posts in the vicinity of the Indian population, on the borders of the western States. This is as clear to my mind as that two and two are four; and to secure the important object, a railroad and canal are indispensable. It is the rapidity of movement that renders a small disciplined army powerful...you are enabled to throw your whole force at any point that shall be threatened, in a few days, and to withdraw them as soon. With such facilities, it will not require half the number of troops to occupy our western territory; and the saving of expense in their transportation, and that of munitions of war, supplies for the Indians, &c., would be immense.

Our Indian department is become a very important one, and should receive the early attention of congress. The Indians should be treated fairly and with honesty, and the greatest efforts should be made to attach them to our government; the agents should be men of honor and principle; and an inspector should be appointed, to take care of the interests of the Indians, and it should be attended to without delay. We also greatly need a new militia law.

[Correspondence of the Com. Advertiser.]

Washington, Jan 31, 1839.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of Alexander Theller, setting forth that he, a naturalized American citizen, had been tried in Canada for treason, and condemned; the court which tried him holding that being born a British subject, he continued liable to British laws, despite his naturalization. Mr. Clay said that he would not now call in question the right of Great Britain to condemn and punish for treason any person found in rebellion against her authority in her own territory; but he would say that the condemnation of this man, on the ground that his naturalization in the United States did not give him all the rights of a native citizen, was asserting a principle against which the United States were bound to remonstrate, and that in the most effectual manner.

There were many modes of settling this question, one of which was by treaty, which heretofore had not proved successful. It might be done by a direct act of legislation, which should indicate that we should, at all hazards, protect all our citizens, whether native or adopted, from foreign countries, under our constitution and laws, without discrimination, and all on the same broad footing of equality.

Without indicating what ought to be done in this case, Mr. Clay moved that the petition be printed, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Norvell of Michigan, & Mr. Brown of N. C., spoke briefly on the subject, intimating the opinion that by engaging in a foreign civil war the petitioner had forfeited his right to the protection of his citizenship. But this was not the point adverted to by Mr. Clay. He contended only for the general principle, that native and naturalized citizens have the same rights, a principle understood to be struck at by the decision of the Canadian Judge. The petition was referred as asked by Mr. Clay.

A late New York Herald contained a letter from a correspondent at Syracuse, giving an account of the state of sympathy and patriotism at that place, and detailing the particulars of a meeting, which had

been recently held for promoting the views of the 'Onondaga Hunters,' but which turned out to be an entire failure. One of the orators, in closing, as it is said, a most eloquent and patriotic speech, stated that spies, under the pay of the British Government, might be amongst them; a statement which excited great commotion in the meeting; and the writer goes on to say:—

This was a flaming fire-brand, and as it was thrown out upon the audience, the combustible fusée of a spectacled French catholic priest took fire, & threw out blaze like the tail of a rocket.

Taking to himself all that had been said about 'spies,' he effected a great deal of indignation that he,—'one of the twenty-four pure patriots, for whose head a reward was offered' as he repeated some half dozen times—'should be publicly pointed at in a meeting of the professed friends of Canada, as being a spy under the pay of the British Government.' One of the Resolutions reported, censured the President for issuing his Proclamation, as he did, you know, upon the subject. It was opposed by a couple of gentlemen in a very mild and proper spirit, who declared that as the instrument of the laws, he could do no less than issue it. This called out the Frenchman again, and in a strain of vituperation & invective, he abused, indiscriminately, the President, the Government, and the people, and especially the gentlemen who had opposed the Resolution.

A more presumptive demagogue is seldom head, and to say the least, it was indecent for a man who comes here with a price upon his head, to abuse men who have more regard for the laws of our country & its character than he has, and who are unwilling that our Government should engage in a war with Great Britain, as he declared it was his hope they would.

We presume that the 'pure patriot' here alluded to was the celebrated Messire Chartier, of St. Benoit, for whose apprehension a reward was certainly offered; we do not believe that he is a spy, though we believe that his presumption as a demagogue is beyond doubt.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, FEB. 19, 1839.

There are so many rumors afloat respecting the movements of the sympathisers and apostates along our frontier, that it is almost impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of their numbers, or to advance more than a plausible idea of their intentions; but it must be obvious to the most credulous observer, that there is cause to apprehend fresh depredations, similar in character to those which have been perpetrated by these cut-throats, during the present winter; as they are evidently on the alert, and exerting every faculty and straining every nerve to bolster up the rapidly declining popularity of the Canadian Rebellion, which has so long supported them in 'calness and crime,' and hold out the possibility, and even probability, of eventually involving Great Britain and the United States in a protracted war. And if it be true, as we have heard it stated, that the vagrants who have been so long lounging about the towns bordering on the Upper Province, are about concentrating their force at some point or points on the frontier of the Lower Province, they will, no doubt, give a fresh impulse to their fellow-brigands about Champlain, Swanton, Richford and other places where the mass of the population appears to partake more of the nature and disposition of savages than civilized beings, and we may expect to find these skulking foot-pads at every unguarded door on the border, with knife and torch in hand; and after committing their unhallowed deeds, retreating back to their dens for succor and protection, where they have so long menaced our peace and threatened to visit us with destruction; unless more effectual means are used by the United States, to prevent their aggressions upon this province, notwithstanding the precautions which have already been taken by the Governor General to place this frontier in a state of security. But if we are to be guided by past experience, we can hardly expect to receive the least protection from the neutral obligations of our republican neighbors, or the efforts of their government to enforce its laws, as the troops which have been stationed at various times in these hot-beds, for the suppression of invasion, have proved ineffectual in almost every instance; but it is true, that the officers (generally) commanding, have had the honesty and frankness to inform Sir John Colborne, or his subordinates, of their inability to discharge their duty, in putting down these worthless vagrants. And we see no possible way of getting at the desperadoes, unless his Excellency authorize & instruct the Volunteers and Militia to pursue them, regardless of the boundary line, and punish them wherever they take refuge.

Since writing the above, we have received information from a source which may

be relied on with implicit confidence, that on Wednesday last, 20 or 15 sympathisers and refugees, called on a number of the inhabitants of West Berkshire, Vermont, to secure their aid and assistance in burning and plundering this village and other buildings situated near the line; but as they were promptly and decidedly given to understand that they would 'not be countenanced in such infamous conduct, nor permitted to remain in Berkshire, they did not molest us; and we are heartily glad they did not; not that we entertain a doubt of what the result would have been, had they attempted to carry into effect their savage designs, but because we are fully aware of the dreadful consequences which would have followed such a step. There have also been some movements in and about Troy, Vermont, which indicate that there is mischief on foot in that quarter.

Had our neighbors 'over the way' taken as decided a stand at the commencement of the 'Canadian troubles,' as the people of Berkshire have done in this instance, the rebellion would have been crushed in the bud, and thousands of wretched creatures who are now houseless and penniless, would have been enjoying the comforts of life, and the loyal inhabitants who have suffered so intensely, would have been permitted to pursue their peaceable avocations, without being called on every week or two to shoulder the musket in defence of their families and property.

It will be seen from an article in another column, under the head of London correspondence, which we copy from the Quebec Gazette, that Lord Durham, instead of pointing out to the Queen's Government the necessity of uniting the two Canadas, was, at the latest dates, about to lay before the Imperial Parliament, a plan, which, if carried into effect, will make the breach still wider, between the two provinces. We imagine his Lordship will discover his error, when he comes to see the yeas and nays on this subject if the loyal population of the Canadas are called upon to give their support for or against his measures for the removal of our difficulties.

Dr. Homes, who murdered Mr. Tasche, the particulars of which will be found in this day's Standard, when last heard from, was in Burlington, Vermont.

The troop of Queen's Light Dragoons, under captain Jones, and the Montreal Royal Cavalry, under captain Campbell Sweeney, left Montreal for the frontier, on Saturday last.

The question of *Habeas Corpus* is now put at rest. The Chief Justice of Quebec having declared against the granting it upon the motion of Mr. Alwyn.

The following extracts are from the Montreal Herald of the 16th instant:—

Yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock Charles Hindenlang, Chevalier de Lorimier, Francois Nicolas, Pierre Remi Narbonne and Amable Daunais, were executed for High Treason in front of the new gaol. The crowd assembled was greater than on any previous occasion, and must have amounted to upwards of five thousand individuals, among whom there was a tolerable sprinkling of Canadians, and, as usual at such sights, a good many women. Considerable interest was excited to see Hindenlang the Frenchman who acted as Brigadier General at Odellton, and also Nicolas and Daunais who were acquitted last summer by a perjured jury when tried for the inhuman butchery of the ill-fated Chartrand, a Canadian loyal volunteer. Hindenlang being a Protestant was attended on the scaffold by the Reverend Dr. Bethune, and the other unfortunate criminals were attended by Roman catholic priests. With the exception of Daunais, they all seemed cool and collected, although the quivering of Hindenlang's lips betrayed the emotion within his breast. When half way between the prison door and the gallows, he turned round, and bowed to the traitors who were assembled at the windows. When upon the fatal gallows, he addressed a few words in French to the crowd below, to the effect that he had espoused the sacred cause of Canadian liberty under an impression that he would have been more numerous and zealously supported than events proved he was, that he was ready at that time to sacrifice his life in obtaining it, and that he was now about to die on account of it. He then concluded his short address by shouting *Vive la liberte*, a sentiment which he appeared to expect would be responded to by the Canadians, but not a *vive* was heard. If there had, the consequences might have been serious, for the loyalists were not in a humour to be so insulted. Nicolas then addressed the crowd, and said that if he had attended to the sacraments of his church when young, he would not now be on the point of being ushered into eternity by an ignominious death; he freely forgave all his enemies as he hoped to be forgiven by those

whom he had offended, & declared, what was true, that his sins had been so many and so great he deserved to die long before. He was once tried for forgery & was acquitted. De Lorimier, Narbonne and Daumais seemed altogether employed in religious exercises. —Nicolas spoke in a firmer tone than Hindenlang, and did not appear to feel so much as many of the spectators. His appearance was strong and muscular. Nearly half an hour elapsed after they were on the scaffold until the bolt was drawn and they were ushered into eternity, during which time Hindenlang seemed very impatient at the delay, which, we think was totally unnecessary and uncalled for.

With the exception of Narbonne, there was but little bodily suffering, but owing to his having only one hand, the right, it was not secured by the wrist in the same manner as were the others, behind the back, but the arm was tied to his side, and he managed to raise his hand to the rope and displace it. His feet fell on the balustrade of the drop under the gallows and he firmly grasped an iron bar, by which means he managed to support himself, and acted as if he was in full possession of his faculties. The rope was then properly adjusted, his feet removed from the balustrade, and in a few minutes his sufferings were at an end.

One of De Lorimier's sisters was a spectator of the executions, and fainted when the drop fell. She was carried to a carriage and taken into a house.

The following singular old prophecy we take from our contemporary of the Prescott Sentinel. If genuine, as we have no reason to question it, is the arguement would seem to be of some importance to our neighbours over the way;—

A work was published some years since in the U. States by an old man of the name of Miller, who foretold events that would happen with relation to England and the U. States for years to come, many of which have already proved true. The old man stated that in 1838, there would be hard fighting, but the British would gain the day and that many lives would be lost and that in 1845 a decisive engagement would take place in the interior of the United States, at their capitol, and that then the Americans would be signally defeated—a general breach take place between the North and South, and the Union Jack take the precedence of the Stars and stripes. Up to this time the predictions of the old man have proved true,—who can say that his prophecies will not be verified? It looks much like it at the present moment....Prescott Sentinel.

From the Quebec Gazette.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Royal Exchange, London, 22nd December, 1839.

Lord Durham is actively engaged in drawing out a report to be presented to Her Majesty's Government, of the measures His Lordship deems essentially necessary for carrying out changes in the administration of affairs in Canada. He has sought interviews with one or two of the principal Merchants connected with the Colony, for their assistance and advice on matters where he required information. I believe His Lordship will submit the report for the consideration of one or more of the colonial association before he presents it to the colonial department. To Mr. Gillespie, I believe His Lordship has been indebted for many valuable hints,—indeed this talented gentleman has, on many occasions, afforded valuable information to Ministers, as I have in former letters represented.—In other respects there is little of importance to communicate.

Royal Exchange, London, Saturday December 22.

By the Liverpool steamer, which has just arrived from New York, we have been put in possession of an important communication, stating the heads of the recommendations, which Lord Durham intends to propose to the Imperial Parliament for the future Government of Canada. We give the statement as it has reached us; many of the suggestions are considered likely to prove highly beneficial to Canada, if they should be carried into effect. The letter is dated the 30th October, from Montreal, and is as follows:—

I have just been favored by one of the commissioners, with the following sketch of the Earl of Durham's plans respecting Canada and I think you will agree with me that if they are successfully carried into operation, Canada will be a desirable residence, and the value of all kinds of property must at least be doubled.

1st. The name of the Canadas to be superseded as being too intimately associated with misgovernment, party spirit and strife, and the two Provinces to be re-called into the Provinces of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, which with the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, will in one Federal Union, go under the name of British North America.

The Queen's title will then be Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and British North America. British North America will have a Secretary and Office in Downing Street to itself, and be governed by a Viceroy, as Ireland now is with this difference, that we shall have a separate independent legislature nearly independent of the mother country.

2nd. Each Province is to have a legislature to itself, for the management of local matters, and the whole country is to be divided into municipalities answering to the

Townships of the United States, where the people shall elect their own officers. The people are also to elect commissioners of Education in each municipality, and Trustees of each school, who are to be overseen by Inspectors having the station of Puisne Judges, and in their turn are to be under a Superintendent, with the rank of Chief Justice, and removable only for misconduct, so that Education may go on independently of party and factions strife. The Clergy Reserves, Jesuits' Estates, and all funds for Education, to be thrown into a fund and distributed to each School District in the country in proportion to its population. Said School District to be compelled by law to raise at least an equal amount, so that education may be free to every child in British North America.

3rd. Each Province to send two or more members to the Imperial Parliament in London.

Steam navigation to be established on a large scale between Great Britain and British North America, and our country here to be opened up from Halifax to Sandwich by rail-roads and improvements of navigation.

This is a magnificent plan, and I think will be likely from its grandeur to bear down all opposition. It would also, in my opinion, work well, as there would not be a French Canadian majority in any province but that of Quebec, and that District has never participated in the disturbances.

Besides, as the people would have the sole control and management of their own affairs, and as improvements of all kinds would be carried on rapidly, and prosperity abound, no one would have reason to complain.

We understand that Madame Tache has been apprehended and lodged in prison in this city, charged with having been accessory to the murder of her husband, the Seigneur of Kamouraska. It appears that she has been living at Sorel for some time, has maintained a guilty connexion with Dr. Holmes of that place, and that they both had resolved to put a period to the existence of the man they had so deeply wronged. Some time ago she hired a servant girl to poison her husband, but the attempt was ineffectual, she attempted to procure the aid of another woman, who instantly became known her guilty intention, and on being apprised for her conduct, she said it was but of little consequence, as the Doctor had done the business by that time. Dr. Holmes left Sorel in his own carriage, some days ago, gave out that he was going to Henryville, but proceeded instead to Kamouraska, a distance of two hundred miles, when he met his unfortunate victim, as detailed in an extract from the Quebec Gazette, and perpetrated the foul murder. —Herald.

From the Quebec Gazette.

THE LATE MURDER.

The following particulars relative to the murder of Tasche have been communicated by a gentleman of this city who attended the inquest:—

On the afternoon of Thursday 31st ult. a young man having the manners and appearance of a gentleman, stopped to refresh himself and horse at Bouchard's Tavern, Riviere Ouelle, about five or six miles from Kamouraska. He drove a good horse and an American high runner sleigh. He left Bouchard's between 4 and 5 o'clock and arrived at Kamouraska, about half past five, where he put up his horse and ordered dinner; made some inquiries about the residents, talked very little, was not agitated, but seemed unquiet and restless. At six while eating, ordered his horse to be harnessed, and expressed his intention of proceeding to St. Andre. On the land lady hinting the prudence of remaining where he was, as it was late, dark, and he might be unacquainted with the roads, he peremptorily said he would go and would find the road. At half-past six he departed, having first taken off the sleigh bells, and got an individual to show him Madame Tasche's house. On approaching it, saw Mr. A. Tasche on the road with another person, drove up and accosted him as an acquaintance; after shaking hands, and exchanging compliments, he said 'I am just come from Sorel and have brought you news of your wife and children; get into my carriage and I will tell you'; Mr. Tasche embarked and the two drove off together in which the body of Mr. Tasche was afterwards found. The same evening an individual crossing the Cove on the ice between Riviere Ouelle and Kamouraska, was requested by a person driving a horse and sleigh to show him the way off the ice, as he had lost the track; he objected to the individual getting into or even walking along side of the sleigh and made him walk before the horse.

About nine or ten o'clock, the same person, with the same equipage, arrived at Bouchard's Tavern, Riviere Ouelle, whence he had departed about five hours before; he refused to enter, but demanded a glass of brandy & water warm, which was handed to him through the window, but which he left untasted. About midnight he arrived at Charland's Tavern, parish of St. Ann, demanded if he could get a good bed and his horse attended to; he was recognized as the gentleman who had passed about ten o'clock in the forenoon, going towards Kamouraska. On entering the house he first asked for warm water, and on Charland bringing a tumbler, he said he wanted a quantity to wash his sleigh, which was bloody, from having been put into a shed in which people were killing pigs. Charland then perceived his person and dress to

be much stained with blood; he accompanied him with a light and found the sleigh and shafts, robes and harness, covered with blood; there was a great quantity in the bottom of the sleigh; the bells which were round the horse's neck in the forenoon, were under the seat; the person, after seeing his horse put up, entered the house bringing with him the robes covered with blood, and which he himself washed before retiring, he endeavored to remove the most prominent stains of blood from his clothes, and during the night, was heard by Charland and his wife, engaged in the same occupation. Before daylight in the morning, he assisted Charland to remove the blood from the sleigh, and departed about seven o'clock, without eating anything.

At noon he dined at L. Islet. He had a basin of water in a private room and after trying to conceal it left it bloody. He slept the same evening at St. Vallier where he burnt his sash. Immediately after the departure of the murderer from Charland's the latter sent word to Kamouraska that a stranger with a horse and sleigh of a certain description had passed his house in the forenoon and had returned at midnight covered with blood and under circumstances which had greatly excited his suspicion.

On the arrival of this information at Kamouraska, the party was at once recognized as the same with whom Mr. Tasche last embarked, and a search was instantly set on foot for that gentleman, but until Sunday morning without success; when a man having discovered blood on the ice, it led after considerable search to the discovery of the body, buried in the snow collected by stakes set up for the fishing of porpoises.

Information having reached Quebec early on Tuesday morning, the same evening the Coroner, Mr. Charles Panet, proceeded to Kamouraska, and by travelling all night, was enabled to hold the inquest on Wednesday.

By the medical evidence based on examination of the body, it appears, that Mr. Tasche had received two pistol shots in the head, and seven contusions...that the first shot had been fired in front of his ear, and just under the edge of his cap...that this shot had traversed the face, penetrating the brain in its passage—that a second shot had been fired from behind which had traversed the brain, and which having fractured extensively the skull, had lodged in the forehead. That Mr. Tasche had received the contusions on the head by some blunt instrument, probably the butt end of the pistol, which blows had been given with such force as to lacerate the scalp, and in two instances had indented the skull; that from the appearance of the contusions, there was reason to believe that they were inflicted when Mr. Tasche was nearly if not quite dead.

From all appearances the North Eastern Boundary Question will soon be brought prominently forward by the American Government, which is aggrandising enough to want for nothing which can be obtained for asking or bullying. The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 24th ult. states that a confidential message from the Governor of the State of Maine had been sent to the Senate and the house of Representatives, upon which a secret session was held. The conjectures afloat regarding this message, were, that it might be an application from the President of the United States for the grant of some authority from the Legislature of Maine to negotiate for a new boundary or that authority was asked from the Legislature to employ a sufficient force to seize the trespassers on the public lands in the disputed territory, together with their plunder, and bring them to trial, it being reported that there are more than a hundred teams constantly employed in carrying off timber, contrary to the laws of both New Brunswick and Maine. A later number of the same journal states that an expedition was actually on foot at Bangor Maine which was causing considerable excitement, for the express purpose of carrying the above project into effect; and that the Legislature had authorised the employment of an adequate force fully equipped for the purpose, to be immediately despatched in sleighs, under the direction of the Sheriff of the county of Peneboscot, who was to drive off all trespassers from whatever side of the lines. One hundred and fifty men were to be enlisted, and were to be paid a dollar per day each. From this aspect of affairs, it seems plain that Brother Jonathan expects that this disputed territory will be ceded to him, and a correspondent of a New York paper states, from information of a most authentic character, that this long agitated question is in a fair way of adjustment on the same basis as was recently described in the Morning Chronicle, making the St. Johns River the New boundary from its mouth to the Bay of Fundy. Our readers may recollect that when this plan was first broached, Mr. Bliss, as Colonial Agent, called on Her Majesty's Ministers to ascertain whether or not it was true, when he was informed that no such settlement of the question was intended. We know not how much reliance can be placed on the veracity of Whig Ministers, and would not be much surprised, after all, if they should be insane enough to consent to such a settlement, but if they do, we know it will excite very general dissatisfaction throughout British America. —[Montreal Herald.]

Birth.

In St. Armand East on the 4th, inst. Mrs. Maryman Castle, of a son.

The undersigned ADVOCATE & ATTORNEY has established his office in the house formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office in St. Vincent Street facing the Court House.
MORRIS MORISON,
Montreal 18th Jan. 1839.

For Sale.

A good farm, containing 100 acres of land, (40 of which are under improvement,) situated about three quarters of a mile from Cooksville. Said farm has a comfortable log house and a first rate new barn upon it. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ABRAM SEE.

St. Armand East, Feb. 4 1839.

Notice.

All persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Conn, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.

ARNOLD COON.

Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN.

The subscriber will pay Cash for Wheat and Corn

if delivered at the mill in the months of January or February.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, January 15 1839.

Wanted.

As an apprentice to the Tailoring business an active boy 14 or 15 years of age, who can bring a good recommendation.

JAMES MCANNA.

Freelighburg, Jan. 15, 1839.

Notice.

The old saying is, he is a good paymaster that will pay when the work is done. Now I have done your work and I want my pay, and if paid in the month of January or February in Cash or grain to J. Shattuck or the undersigned, I will call you a good paymaster; if not paid then I shall pronounce you bad, and hand your accounts or notes over to the Sheriff for collection.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand January 15 1839.

Cash paid for Flax Seed.

The subscriber will pay cash for 2000 Bushels, merchantable

Flax Seed; Delivered at his store, Mississkoui Bay.

W. W. SMITH.

December, 1838.

Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with in a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.

Freelighburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner Cynthia, and for Sale VERY LOW for Cash, by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do. Old and Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black

TEAS,

25 Cattie do. do.
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup. Plug and Cav. Tobacco,
5 Bbls. paper do.
15 Bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper and Spice,
25 Matts Cassia,
25 Boxes Raisins,
5 Tierces Salaratus,
75 Quintals Superior Table Cod Fish,
2000 Bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt,
W. W. SMITH.
December, 1838.

Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in raising its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia, Frontier Light Infantry, Fourth Batt. Township Militia, Dorchester Provincial Dragoons, Corps of Guides, Voltegeurs, Voyageurs, Militia Artillery and Drivers, Commissariat Voyageurs

JAMES H. KERR,

Agent.

Quebec, St. Louis Heights, 1

Dec. 29, 1838.

PREMIUM Cooking Stoves,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior Castings, an assortment of the most highly approved

Cooking Stoves,

with Copper Furniture

— ALSO —

Parlour Stoves,

Terms Liberal

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. M. CHANDLER

Freelighburg, 24th July 1838.

3. w.

Public Notice

I hereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins, of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the same to Seneca Paige, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd Monday of February inst. and each succeeding Monday during February and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said days, as I have employed him to do and transact the said Business for me;—and his (Mr. Paige's) Receipt shall be good and conclusive in favor of all persons indebted, and his allowance in writing shall be considered good so far as the same liquidates any balances against the said estate.

ELIZABETH HAYKES, Tutor.

to the estate and minor children.

Stanbridge, Feby 4th, 1839.

Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor

Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Follow Ware, Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth, Flannel cloth, double yarn, Socks, Flax Seed, Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,

West Berkshire, Oct. 1st, 1838.

Cheap Store.

SAXE'S MILLS, (ighgate,) Vt.

CHARLES J. SAXE, has just received a New and Complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Bought in New York at reduced prices; and which are now offered to Purchasers for Cash or its equivalent as cheap as can be bought in this County.

TEA and TOBACCO,

at Wholesale

Also—Expect to receive soon a lot of Stanley's Rotary Cooking and Parlour Stoves, with trimmings complete,—terms—cash.

November, 25th 1838.

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at Wholesale or Retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography

and Atlas

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams's Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Buns, Parley's & Hall's

Geography

Kirkham's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History.

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.

Levise's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's Perrin's Tables.

Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacob's Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burlet's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works Memoirs of Hannibal More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testaments; Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Shakspeare's Work Brown's Concordance.

JAMES RUSSEL

St. Albans, Vermont, Oct. 2 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE a barber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freilighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.

Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND

COMPANY, incorporated by Royal

Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for

Sale a number of FARMS under good

Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—

TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES

and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent

from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are

situate in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern

Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most

flourishing portions of British America. They

are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from

the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever.

The Eastern Townships are centrally situated,

at a distance from 50 to 80 miles only, from

Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered

and possessed of excellent roads. The soil is

equal in fertility to that of any part of the Con-

tinent. The appearance of the Country is highly

picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubri-

ous. Every description of Grain & Root Crops

cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in

this District, amply repaying the labours of its

cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are

raised with great advantage as articles of export

to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Wisconsin, founded by the

Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving

population, principally British Agricultural

farms; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns,

&c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons

of capital and respectability desirous of forming a

future independence for themselves and their fam-

ilies.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary accord-

ing to circumstances. From Five Shillings per

Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are ac-

cordingly advantageous, six years being allowed

for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern

Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal

and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by

direct roads from these places, and from New

York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain,

Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commis-

sioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower

Canada.

TO PRINTERS.

E WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the

printers of the United States, to whom they

have been individually known as established Let-

ter Founders that they have formed a partnership

in said business, and from their united skill

and extensive experience, they hope to be able to

give satisfaction to all who may favor them with

their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of

the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by

hand a desideratum by the European founders,

was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expen-

diture of time and money on the part of our sen-

ior partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-

tensive use of the machine cast letter has fully

tested, and established its superiority in every

particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on

by the parties before named under the firm of

White, Hagar & Co. Their specimens exhibit a

complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines

Pica. The book a new type being in the most

modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of

Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can

furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.

Classes, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every

article in the printing business, kept for sale and

furnished on short notice. Old type taken in

exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give

the above three insertions, will be entitled to five

dollars in such articles as they may select from

our specimens. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having

also commenced the first of the above branches,

and respectfully invites individuals having

real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his

hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate

can seldom be made without personal inspection,

he proposes to act only as a medium, through

whom the seller can advertise cheaply and effi-

ciently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or

LET in town or throughout the country will

be inserted. These will be open to the inspection

of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion

being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three

months will be 10s. when not more than three

distinct properties are included in one description;

when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half

these amounts. The same in every case payable

in advance, and all communications to be post

paid. When the parties are not known, satisfac-

tory references as to the correctness of the descrip-

tions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.-20 2

St Joseph Street (near the wharf)

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to

return to his friends and the public, his sincere

thanks for the liberal support he has received for the

last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has re-

moved his establishment to the house lately oc-

cupied by Dr. Feary, where he is ready to per-

form every kind of work in the line of his busi-

ness, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his custom-

ers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to con-

tinue to deserve the patronage with which he has

been favored, by unremitting attention to business

and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up gar-

ments of every description, according to the latest

ashions, with dispatch and at a cheap rate.

Ladies, in all its various branches, as usual,

for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Freilighsburg, May, 1838.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by

J. B. SEYMOUR.

Freilighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscri-

ber. PLINY WOODBRY

Education.

A N Academy will be opened at Waterloo,

Co. of Shefford, on the 1st day of January

next, at the residence of that place; where young

gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile,

Classical, Mathematical or scientific education.

Boarders could be conveniently accommodated

in the village...a few at the parsonage House.

For particulars apply to the Principal, if by let-

ter 'post paid.

Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an as-

sortment of Spring Goods, which will be

old as low as at any store in the County for

cash or most kinds of produce.

WOOLLEN

FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS-

ING, AND

MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknow-

ledgements to a generous public for past pa-

tronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in

the best possible order, and put in operation by

experienced workmen, selected from the neighbor-

ing factories for their superiority and skill; and is

determined not to be out done in any of the above

branches of business, by any of the neighboring

factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to

employ the best and most experienced workmen;

and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those

who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth

will be manufactured from good clean wool...

Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings

and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one

half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth

Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound,

cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the

end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo

Blue) will be done in the best style for ten

pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per

yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and

three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence

per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable

the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny

per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny

per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard pay-

able the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard,

payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most

kinds of produce, received in payment. We would

inform the public that he has now a good assort-

ment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish

to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange

wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine

both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed

Curator for the estate of the late Simon P.

ter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the vil-

lage of Freilighsburg, deputy Registrar for the

county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all

debts to the deceased, must settle their accounts

forthwith, and requests all having claims against

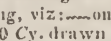
him to bring in the same with as little delay as

possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

A Farm to Let.



THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term

of years, and for a specified rent to be

paid in improvements on the premises, the farm

which is now in his occupancy in the South

part of uton. It is situated one & a half miles

from Richard mills, and half a mile from hep-

herd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road.

There are seventy acres under improvement

two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar

orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a

sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be requi-

red for the fulfilment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscri-

ber at Freilighsburg.

HENRY BORIGHT.

Freilighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

Lost.

O N the 18th instant somewhere between the

village of Freilighsburg and Mr. Best's line

kin, at Phillipsburg, 52 DOLLARS,

rolled up in a small piece of paper. Of

the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on

the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank,

the remaining two dollars supposed to be on the

Wells River Bank. Whoever will return said

money will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN TYLER.

West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1835.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of

hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th

Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Rui-

ter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days af-

ter date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for

£2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruitter, in favor

of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836,

and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore

warns all